

BOROUGH OF TENTERDEN

KENT

ANNUAL REPORTS OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1956

BOROUGH OF TENTERDEN

MENT

ANNUAL REPORTS OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1956

BOROUGH OF TENTERDEN (KENT)

Annual Reports of the Medical Officer of Health and
of the Chief Public Health Inspector for the Year 1956

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report
for the Year 1956.

The estimate of the mid-year Home Population of the Borough,
by the Registrar General was 4,540, which shows an increase by
120 over that of the previous year.

The number of live-births was 61, i.e. 7 more than in 1955,
and the equivalent crude birth-rate was accordingly 13.44; after
adjustment by the Registrar General's comparability factor, which
allows for unbalanced age and sex groups, to provide comparison
with other Districts, the rate becomes 14.78; that for England
and Wales was 15.7. The high post-war birth-rates have steadily
declined to an equilibrium around 15 where they are likely to
remain stationary.

There was only one still-birth and the rate was therefore
low, i.e. 16.11, compared with that of 23.0 for England and
Wales. A low rate may be regarded as an index of adequate
ante-natal supervision and skilled obstetric care.

There were, however, two infant deaths and the infantile
mortality rate was accordingly 32.62; that for England and Wales
was 23.8. Both deaths were due to Prematurity, which is usually
the chief cause of infant deaths.

Relative to the 61 births, there was no death amongst
mothers due to pregnancy child-birth and abortion. Maternal
deaths throughout the Country were relatively high at the
beginning of this Century and until 1936 remained almost stationary
at the level of 4 deaths per 1,000 births. From 1936 onwards the
number of deaths gradually declined owing to a combination of
various factors; for example the introduction of the
Sulphonamides for the treatment of Puerperal Sepsis and later
that of Penicillin in 1941 and other subsequent Antibiotics;
the Midwives Act, 1936, established a whole-time salaried service
of domiciliary Midwives and there was accordingly an increase
in the number of women attended by Midwives; there was also an
increase in the number of women who were admitted to the more
specialised Maternity Hospitals, which included the more common
use of blood and plasma transfusions.

The total number of deaths from all causes was 91 (41 male,
50 female), and the crude death-rate was accordingly 20.04; this
high crude rate is due to the fact that there is within the
Borough a Hospital for the Chronic Sick where the mortality is
naturally high. The Registrar General's Comparability Factor,
however, makes allowance for this and the equivalent adjusted
rate for comparison with other Districts was 8.42; that for
England and Wales was 11.7.

The majority of the deaths were amongst the aged, due to
Heart and Vascular Diseases, which naturally terminate life.

Disease of the Coronary Artery of the Heart is, however
an exception, as many middle-aged persons become victims, and it
is one of three causes of death which is increasing, the other
two being Cancer of the Lung and Leukaemia, notwithstanding
modern medical progress. There were six deaths from this
cause, 2 male and 4 female; it is more common for these deaths

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health and
of the Chief Public Health Inspector for the Year 1956

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report
for the Year 1956.

The estimate of the mid-year Home Population of the Borough,
by the Registrar General was 4,540, which shows an increase by
120 over that of the previous year.

The number of live-births was 61, 1.0. 7 more than in 1955,
and the equivalent crude birth-rate was accordingly 13.44; after
adjustment by the Registrar General's comparability factor, which
allows for unbalanced age and sex groups, to provide comparison
with other Districts, the rate becomes 14.78; that for England
and Wales was 15.7. The high post-war birth-rates have steadily
declined to an equilibrium around 15 where they are likely to
remain stationary.

There was only one still-birth and the rate was therefore
low, 1.0. 16.11, compared with that of 23.0 for England and
Wales. A low rate may be regarded as an index of adequate
ante-natal supervision and skilled obstetric care.

There were, however, two infant deaths and the infantile
mortality rate was accordingly 32.62; that for England and Wales
was 23.8. Both deaths were due to prematurity, which is usually
the chief cause of infant deaths.

Relative to the 61 births, there was no death amongst
mothers due to pregnancy child-birth and abortion. Maternal
deaths throughout the County were relatively high at the
beginning of this century and until 1936 remained almost stationary
at the level of 4 deaths per 1,000 births. From 1936 onwards the
number of deaths gradually declined owing to a combination of
various factors; for example the introduction of the
Sulphonamides for the treatment of Puerperal Septicaemia and later
that of Penicillin in 1941 and other subsequent Antibiotics;
the Midwives Act, 1936, established a whole-time salaried service
of domiciliary Midwives and there was accordingly an increase
in the number of women attended by Midwives; there was also an
increase in the number of women who were admitted to the more
specialised Maternity Hospitals, which included the more common
use of blood and plasma transfusions.

The total number of deaths from all causes was 94 (44 male,
50 female), and the crude death-rate was accordingly 20.04; this
high crude rate is due to the fact that there is within the
Borough a Hospital for the Chronic Sick where the mortality is
naturally high. The Registrar General's Comparability Factor,
however, makes allowance for this and the equivalent adjusted
rate for comparison with other Districts was 8.42; that for
England and Wales was 11.7.

The majority of the deaths were amongst the aged, due to
Heart and Vascular Diseases, which naturally terminate life.

Disease of the Coronary Artery of the Heart is, however,
an exception, as many middle-aged persons become victims, and it
is one of three causes of death which is increasing, the other
two being Cancer of the Lung and Leukaemia, notwithstanding
modern medical progress. There were six deaths from this
cause, 3 male and 3 female; it is more common for these deaths

to predominate in males, but it should be kept in mind that these figures are too small for statistical significance. The ages at death were 52, 71, 75, 76, 77 and 78 years. The hypotheses that the disease is associated with prolonged stress and also with excessive smoking, have many advocates.

Cancer, as anticipated, was the second highest cause of deaths, the total number having been 12. Although modern surgery and radio-therapy are achieving excellent results in the treatment of this disease, they can only prolong life at the most when the disease is advanced. At present the most important line of defence is early diagnosis. Cancer of the Lung caused three male deaths; the ages at death were 55, 60 and 64 years. None of these deaths occurred in West View Chronic Sick Hospital. The alleged relationship with tobacco smoking has become a cause of anxiety to-day. It is, however, difficult to reconcile the allegation that smoking is a primary cause, in view of the fact that the majority of smokers die in old age from natural causes. It would seem to be reasonable, however, to allege that it is a contributory cause, particularly in those who smoke excessively; polluted and vitiated atmospheres probably also contribute to the causation of the disease.

The other causes of death were miscellaneous and there was no unusual incidence.

There were no deaths due to the Infectious Diseases.

Modern medical science has achieved almost miraculous success in the battle against bacteria, both in prevention and treatment. For example, e.g. immunisation against Diphtheria has virtually eradicated this killing disease. The introduction of the Sulphonamides in 1936 and of penicillin for use in 1941 and other later antibiotics has placed specific weapons in the hands of the profession for the treatment of many diseases, such as Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers, the Dysenteries, Food Poisoning, the Bacterial Pneumonias, Meningitis, Scarlet Fever, Erysipelas, Puerperal Sepsis, Staphylococcal infections and the bacterial complications of the virus diseases.

The virus diseases of to-day constitute the greater problem, but there is good reason for hope that the virus of Poliomyelitis, which is the most formidable, will be rendered innocuous by the new vaccines. There are other viruses, however, which attack the central nervous system causing Meningitis and Encephalitis and those which attack the respiratory system causing Pneumonia. Laryngo-tracheo-bronchitis and nasal and throat affections with febrile catarrh. A Virological Service has been established within the Public Health Laboratory Service to study these viruses, amongst which the viruses of Influenza are probably the most important.

Regarding the Infectious Diseases which occurred in the Borough during the year, there was an outbreak of Sonne Dysentery in the Ashford Road Primary School.

The outbreak occurred in February during a very severe cold spell which froze the outdoor water-closets of the school; it began in the Infant Class where strict hygiene is more difficult to enforce and spread rapidly throughout the school. The children suffered from diarrhoea with or without blood and mucus for, on an average 3 - 4 days, but none was seriously ill. The Sonne Bacillus was isolated from a number of stools. The outbreak emphasizes the necessity for strict hygiene concerning school toilet facilities, particularly in periods when water-closets are not adequately protected from freezing.

Two sporadic cases of Scarlet Fever were notified. In its present phase the illness is usually mild; occasionally its chief complication viz. Otitis Media occurs; more occasionally Acute Nephritis, for which epidemic type iv and xii are usually

- 2 -

to predominate in males, but it should be kept in mind that these figures are too small for statistical significance. The ages at death were 52, 54, 55, 57 and 78 years. The hypotheses that the disease is associated with prolonged stress and also with excessive smoking, have many advocates.

Cancer, as anticipated, was the second highest cause of deaths, the total number having been 12. Although modern surgery and radio-therapy are achieving excellent results in the treatment of this disease, they can only prolong life at the most when the disease is advanced. At present the most important line of defence is early diagnosis. Cancer of the lung caused three male deaths; the ages at death were 52, 55 and 64 years. None of these deaths occurred in West View Chronic Sick Hospital. The alleged relationship with tobacco smoking has become a cause of anxiety to-day. It is, however, difficult to reconcile the allegation that smoking is a primary cause, in view of the fact that the majority of smokers die in old age from natural causes. It would seem to be reasonable, however, to allege that it is a contributory cause, particularly in those who smoke excessively; polluted and vitiated atmospheres probably also contribute to the causation of the disease.

The other causes of death were miscellaneous and there was no unusual incidence.

There were no deaths due to the Infectious Diseases.

Modern medical science has achieved almost miraculous success in the battle against bacteria, both in prevention and treatment. For example, e.g. immunisation against Diphtheria has virtually eradicated this killing disease. The introduction of the Sulphonamides in 1935 and of penicillin for use in 1941 and other later antibiotics has placed specific weapons in the hands of the profession for the treatment of many diseases, such as Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers, the Dysenteries, Food Poisoning, the Bacterial Pneumonias, Meningitis, Scarlet Fever, Erysipelas, Puerperal Sepsis, Staphylococcal infections and the bacterial complications of the virus diseases.

The virus diseases of to-day constitute the greater problem, but there is good reason for hope that the virus of Poliomyelitis, which is the most formidable, will be rendered innocuous by the new vaccines. There are other viruses, however, which attack the central nervous system causing Meningitis and Encephalitis and those which attack the respiratory system causing Pneumonias. Laryngo-tracheo-bronchitis and nasal and throat affections with follicle catarrh. A Virological Service has been established within the Public Health Laboratory Service to study these viruses, amongst which the viruses of Influenza are probably the most important.

Regarding the Infectious Diseases which occurred in the Borough during the year, there was an outbreak of Sonne Dysentery in the Ashford Road Primary School.

The outbreak occurred in February during a very severe cold spell which froze the outdoor water-closets of the school; it began in the Infant Class where strict hygiene is more difficult to enforce and spread rapidly throughout the school. The children suffered from diarrhoea with or without blood and mucus for, on an average 3 - 4 days, but none was seriously ill. The Sonne Bacteria was isolated from a number of stools. The outbreak emphasises the necessity for strict hygiene concerning school toilet facilities, particularly in periods when water-closets are not adequately protected from freezing.

Two sporadic cases of Scarlet Fever were notified. In its present phase the illness is usually mild; occasionally it is a severe complication viz. Otitis Media occurs; more occasionally Acute Nephritis, for which epidemic type iv and xii are usually

responsible. The majority of cases are now nursed at home and the sulphonamides and antibiotics to which the organism is sensitive have largely replaced antitoxin therapy. It is a worthwhile measure to take two or three successive nasal and throat 'release' swabs following the illness to ensure that no school-child is a profuse convalescent carrier, as many small outbreaks in schools are kept going, if this precaution is neglected.

Only one case of Measles was notified. Outbreaks usually occur every second year when there is a sufficient number of susceptible children. Fortunately it is not a serious disease, for it is highly infectious and no vaccine is available for its prevention. Occasionally, its chief complication, broncho-pneumonia, supervenes and may develop rapidly within 12 to 24 hours, but antibiotic treatment is usually successful if the disease is not too far advanced. Gamma globulin is still available at the Public Health Laboratory, Preston Hall, for use for passive immunisation, for example, when a child who is suffering from any serious illness, has been exposed to Measles within five days.

No other infectious diseases were notified.

One new case of Respiratory Tuberculosis was notified and there were no deaths. The Chest Physician of the area is responsible for ascertainment, the investigation of contacts and the arrangements for treatment. The treatment of the disease has made notable progress within recent years and the mortality is declining rapidly. Improved facilities for X-ray examinations in Hospital and by the Mass Radiography Service are also having their effect on the morbidity. Also B.C.G. vaccination will be offered in 1957 to school-children aged 13 years, through the agency of the School Medical Service. The future, in respect of this disease, is now as bright as the past was dark.

No non-respiratory or bovine cases of tuberculosis were notified, which may be regarded as an index of the bacterial purity of the milk supplies, which are all designated in the Borough.

In conclusion, I wish to take this opportunity of thanking you for your interest and assistance in the work of my Department, and also the staff for their efficient co-operation.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

J. MARSHALL.

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

responsible. The majority of cases are now nursed at home and the sulphamides and antibiotics to which the organism is sensitive have largely replaced antitoxin therapy. It is a worthwhile measure to take two or three successive nasal and throat 'releases' weeks following the illness to ensure that no school-child is a profuse convalescent carrier, as many small outbreaks in schools are kept going, if this precaution is neglected.

Only one case of Measles was notified. Outbreaks usually occur every second year when there is a sufficient number of susceptible children. Fortunately it is not a serious disease, for it is highly infectious and no vaccine is available for its prevention. Occasionally, its chief complication, bronchopneumonia, supervenes and may develop rapidly within 12 to 24 hours, but antibiotic treatment is usually successful if the disease is not too far advanced. Gamma globulin is still available at the Public Health Laboratory, Preston Hall, for use for passive immunisation, for example, when a child who is suffering from any serious illness, has been exposed to Measles within five days.

No other infectious diseases were notified.

One new case of Respiratory Tuberculosis was notified and there were no deaths. The Chest Physician of the area is responsible for ascertainment, the investigation of contacts and the arrangements for treatment. The treatment of the disease has made notable progress within recent years and the mortality is declining rapidly. Improved facilities for X-ray examinations in Hospital and by the Mass Radiography Service are also having their effect on the morbidity. Also B.C.G. vaccination will be offered in 1957 to school-children aged 13 years, through the agency of the School Medical Service. The future, in respect of this disease, is now as bright as the past was dark.

No non-respiratory or bovine cases of tuberculosis were notified, which may be regarded as an index of the bacterial purity of the milk supplies, which are all designated in the Borough.

In conclusion, I wish to take this opportunity of thanking you for your interest and assistance in the work of my Department, and also the staff for their efficient co-operation.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

J. MARSHALL.

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

SECTION A.

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT

FOR 1956

Area:- 8,946 acres

Registrar-General's Estimate of:-

The Resident Population	...	...	4,540
Number of Inhabited Houses According to the Rate Books	...	...	1,562
Rateable Value	...	...	£59,055
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	£235

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Tenterden Borough is a limb of the ancient town of Rye and throughout the Centuries has retained its identity, its character of charm, and its historical traditions.

The borough is chiefly a residential district and being surrounded by wide rural areas its interests are chiefly those of agriculture.

SECTION A.

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT

FOR 1956

Area:- 8,946 acres

Registrar-General's Estimate of:-

The Resident Population

4,540

Number of Inhabited Houses According to the Rate Books

1,562

Rateable Value

£59,052

Sum Represented by a Penny Rate

£235

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Tenterden Borough is a limb of the ancient town of Rye and throughout the centuries has retained its identity, its character of charm, and its historical traditions.

The borough is chiefly a residential district and being surrounded by wide rural areas its interests are chiefly those of agriculture.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

	<u>Total</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>		<u>Tenterden Borough District</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>
1. Live Births	61	31	30	Birth Rate	13.44	15.7
(a) Legitimate	58	30	28	per 1,000		
(b) Illegitimate	3	1	2	estimated		
				resident		
				population		
2. Stillbirths	1	1	-	Rate per	16.11	23.0
(a) Legitimate	1	1	-	1,000 total		
(b) Illegitimate	-	-	-	(live and		
				still) births		
3. Deaths	91	41	50	Death rate	20.04	11.7
				per 1,000		
				resident		
				population		
4. Deaths from Pregnancy Childbirth and Abortion.	-	-	-	Rates per	-	Not available
				1,000 (live		
				and still)		
				births		
5. Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age	2	0	2			
(a) Legitimate	2	0	2			
(b) Illegitimate	-	-	-			
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births					32.62	23.8
Rate re legitimate infants					34.48	
Rate re illegitimate infants					-	
6. Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	12	
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	-
Deaths from Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	-
Deaths from Measles	...	...	...	...	-

The following cases of Infectious Diseases were notified during the year, 1956.

Measles	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sonne Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	20
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	2

Tenterden Borough District		Total		M.		F.	
Births		61		31		30	
Rate per 1,000 estimated population		28		30		28	
(a) Stillbirths		2		1		1	
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)		1		1		-	
(b) Deaths		1		1		-	
(c) Stillbirths		-		-		-	
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)		-		-		-	
Deaths		41		20		20	
Rate per 1,000 estimated population		20.04		20.04		20.04	
Deaths		-		-		-	
Rate per 1,000 (live and still)		-		-		-	
Deaths		2		0		2	
Rate per 1,000 estimated population		2		0		2	
(b) Deaths		2		0		2	
(c) Stillbirths		-		-		-	
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)		-		-		-	
Deaths		32.62		32.62		32.62	
Rate per 1,000 live births		34.48		34.48		34.48	
Rate per 1,000 live births		-		-		-	
Deaths		12		...		...
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)		...		...		...
Deaths		...		...		...
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)		...		...		...
Deaths		...		...		...
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)		...		...		...
Deaths		...		...		...
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)		...		...		...
Deaths		...		...		...
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)		...		...		...
Deaths		...		...		...
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)		...		...		...
Deaths		...		...		...
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)		...		...		...
Deaths		...		...		...
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)		...		...		...
Deaths		...		...		...
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)		...		...		...
Deaths		...		...		...
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)		...		...		...
Deaths		...		...		...
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)		...		...		...
Deaths		...		...		...
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)		...		...		...
Deaths		...		...		...
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)		...		...		...
Deaths		...		...		...
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)		...		...		...
Deaths		...		...		...
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)		...		...		...
Deaths		...		...		...
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)		...		...		...
Deaths		...		...		...
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)		...		...		...
Deaths		...		...		...
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)		...		...		...
Deaths		...		...		...
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)		...		...		...
Deaths		...		...		...
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)		...		...		...
Deaths		...		...		...
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)		...		...		...
Deaths		...		...		...
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)		...		...		...
Deaths		...		...		...
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)		...		...		...
Deaths		...		...		...
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)		...		...		...
Deaths		...		...		...
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)		...		...		...
Deaths		...		...		...
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)		...		...		...
Deaths		...		...		...
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)		...		...		...
Deaths		...		...		...
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)		...		...		...
Deaths		...		...		...
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)		...		...		...
Deaths		...		...		...
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)		...		...		...
Deaths		...		...		...
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)		...		...		...
Deaths		...		...		...
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)		...		...		...
Deaths		...		...		...
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)		...		...		...
Deaths		...		...		...
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)		...		...		...
Deaths		...		...		...
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)		...		...		...
Deaths		...		...		...
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)		...		...		...
Deaths		...		...		...
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)		...		...		...
Deaths		...		...		...
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)		...		...		...
Deaths		...		...		...
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)		...		...		...
Deaths		...		...		...
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)		...		...		...
Deaths		...		...		...
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)		...		...		...
Deaths		...		...		...
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)							

CAUSES OF DEATH IN TWITTERDEN BOROUGH

DURING 1950

ALL CAUSES

Males

Females

41

50

Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	-	-
Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	-	-
Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	-	-
Diphtheria	...	...	...	-	-
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	-	-
Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	-	-
Measles	...	...	...	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	3	-
Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	-	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	6	2
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	-	-
Diabetes	...	...	...	1	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	7	9
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	2	4
Hypertension with heart disease...	...	...	...	-	1
Other heart disease	...	...	...	16	27
Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	1	-
Influenza	...	...	...	-	-
Pneumonia	...	...	...	2	-
Bronchitis	...	...	...	1	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	-	-
Hypertrophy of prostate	...	...	...	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	-	-
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	1	5
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	-	-
All other accidents	...	...	...	1	-
Suicide	...	...	...	-	-
Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	-	-

The following is a return of the number of children under the age of 15 years on 31st December, 1956, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e. at any time since the 1st January, 1942).

Year of Birth	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	Total
Last complete course of injection (whether primary or booster) 1952 - 1956	20	17	9	16	39	59	40	26	24	44	50	45	44	34	13	480
1951 or earlier	13	17	18	19	15	-	27	34	29	3	-	-	-	-	-	173

Immunisation against Diphtheria and Vaccination against Smallpox, 1956

The following is a return of (A) the number of children who were immunised against Diphtheria and (B) the number of persons who were vaccinated against Smallpox, during the year ended 31st December, 1956

(A) <u>Diphtheria Immunisation</u>																	
<u>Year of Birth</u>	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	Total	
Primary Inoculations	15	28	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	
Re-inforcing Inoculations	-	-	-	-	1	11	2	2	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	22	
(B) <u>Vaccination</u>																	
Primary Vaccination	32	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total 44	Before 1942 -
Re-Vaccination	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	13	8

Secondly, it is not clear that the authors have provided any evidence to suggest that the use of the term "cultural lag" is appropriate in this context. The authors state that the term is used to describe a situation where the material culture is more advanced than the non-material culture, but they do not provide any evidence to support this claim. In fact, the authors' argument is based on a misunderstanding of the term "cultural lag". The term was coined by Ogburn and is used to describe a situation where the material culture is more advanced than the non-material culture, but it is not used to describe a situation where the non-material culture is more advanced than the material culture. The authors' argument is based on a misunderstanding of the term "cultural lag".

107129-70 70007

1925 = 1929
Belarus (Belarus)
Belarus (Belarus)
Belarus (Belarus)

609-225-1110, 1990-1991, 1992-1993, 1994-1995, 1996-1997, 1998-1999, 2000-2001, 2002-2003, 2004-2005, 2006-2007, 2008-2009, 2010-2011, 2012-2013, 2014-2015, 2016-2017, 2018-2019, 2020-2021, 2022-2023, 2024-2025, 2026-2027, 2028-2029, 2030-2031, 2032-2033, 2034-2035, 2036-2037, 2038-2039, 2040-2041, 2042-2043, 2044-2045, 2046-2047, 2048-2049, 2050-2051, 2052-2053, 2054-2055, 2056-2057, 2058-2059, 2060-2061, 2062-2063, 2064-2065, 2066-2067, 2068-2069, 2070-2071, 2072-2073, 2074-2075, 2076-2077, 2078-2079, 2080-2081, 2082-2083, 2084-2085, 2086-2087, 2088-2089, 2090-2091, 2092-2093, 2094-2095, 2096-2097, 2098-2099, 2100-2101, 2102-2103, 2104-2105, 2106-2107, 2108-2109, 2110-2111, 2112-2113, 2114-2115, 2116-2117, 2118-2119, 2120-2121, 2122-2123, 2124-2125, 2126-2127, 2128-2129, 2130-2131, 2132-2133, 2134-2135, 2136-2137, 2138-2139, 2140-2141, 2142-2143, 2144-2145, 2146-2147, 2148-2149, 2150-2151, 2152-2153, 2154-2155, 2156-2157, 2158-2159, 2160-2161, 2162-2163, 2164-2165, 2166-2167, 2168-2169, 2170-2171, 2172-2173, 2174-2175, 2176-2177, 2178-2179, 2180-2181, 2182-2183, 2184-2185, 2186-2187, 2188-2189, 2190-2191, 2192-2193, 2194-2195, 2196-2197, 2198-2199, 2200-2201, 2202-2203, 2204-2205, 2206-2207, 2208-2209, 2210-2211, 2212-2213, 2214-2215, 2216-2217, 2218-2219, 2220-2221, 2222-2223, 2224-2225, 2226-2227, 2228-2229, 2230-2231, 2232-2233, 2234-2235, 2236-2237, 2238-2239, 2240-2241, 2242-2243, 2244-2245, 2246-2247, 2248-2249, 2250-2251, 2252-2253, 2254-2255, 2256-2257, 2258-2259, 2260-2261, 2262-2263, 2264-2265, 2266-2267, 2268-2269, 2270-2271, 2272-2273, 2274-2275, 2276-2277, 2278-2279, 2280-2281, 2282-2283, 2284-2285, 2286-2287, 2288-2289, 2290-2291, 2292-2293, 2294-2295, 2296-2297, 2298-2299, 2300-2301, 2302-2303, 2304-2305, 2306-2307, 2308-2309, 2310-2311, 2312-2313, 2314-2315, 2316-2317, 2318-2319, 2320-2321, 2322-2323, 2324-2325, 2326-2327, 2328-2329, 2330-2331, 2332-2333, 2334-2335, 2336-2337, 2338-2339, 2340-2341, 2342-2343, 2344-2345, 2346-2347, 2348-2349, 2350-2351, 2352-2353, 2354-2355, 2356-2357, 2358-2359, 2360-2361, 2362-2363, 2364-2365, 2366-2367, 2368-2369, 2370-2371, 2372-2373, 2374-2375, 2376-2377, 2378-2379, 2380-2381, 2382-2383, 2384-2385, 2386-2387, 2388-2389, 2390-2391, 2392-2393, 2394-2395, 2396-2397, 2398-2399, 2400-2401, 2402-2403, 2404-2405, 2406-2407, 2408-2409, 2410-2411, 2412-2413, 2414-2415, 2416-2417, 2418-2419, 2420-2421, 2422-2423, 2424-2425, 2426-2427, 2428-2429, 2430-2431, 2432-2433, 2434-2435, 2436-2437, 2438-2439, 2440-2441, 2442-2443, 2444-2445, 2446-2447, 2448-2449, 2450-2451, 2452-2453, 2454-2455, 2456-2457, 2458-2459, 2460-2461, 2462-2463, 2464-2465, 2466-2467, 2468-2469, 2470-2471, 2472-2473, 2474-2475, 2476-2477, 2478-2479, 2480-2481, 2482-2483, 2484-2485, 2486-2487, 2488-2489, 2490-2491, 2492-2493, 2494-2495, 2496-2497, 2498-2499, 2500-2501, 2502-2503, 2504-2505, 2506-2507, 2508-2509, 2510-2511, 2512-2513, 2514-2515, 2516-2517, 2518-2519, 2520-2521, 2522-2523, 2524-2525, 2526-2527, 2528-2529, 2530-2531, 2532-2533, 2534-2535, 2536-2537, 2538-2539, 2540-2541, 2542-2543, 2544-2545, 2546-2547, 2548-2549, 2550-2551, 2552-2553, 2554-2555, 2556-2557, 2558-2559, 2560-2561, 2562-2563, 2564-2565, 2566-2567, 2568-2569, 2570-2571, 2572-2573, 2574-2575, 2576-2577, 2578-2579, 2580-2581, 2582-2583, 2584-2585, 2586-2587, 2588-2589, 2590-2591, 2592-2593, 2594-2595, 2596-2597, 2598-2599, 2600-2601, 2602-2603, 2604-2605, 2606-2607, 2608-2609, 2610-2611, 2612-2613, 2614-2615, 2616-2617, 2618-2619, 2620-2621, 2622-2623, 2624-2625, 2626-2627, 2628-2629, 2630-2631, 2632-2633, 2634-2635, 2636-2637, 2638-2639, 2640-2641, 2642-2643, 2644-2645, 2646-2647, 2648-2649, 2650-2651, 2652-2653, 2654-2655, 2656-2657, 2658-2659, 2660-2661, 2662-2663, 2664-2665, 2666-2667, 2668-2669, 2670-2671, 2672-2673, 2674-2675, 2676-2677, 2678-2679, 2680-2681, 2682-2683, 2684-2685, 2686-2687, 2688-2689, 2690-2691, 2692-2693, 2694-2695, 2696-2697, 2698-2699, 2700-2701, 2702-2703, 2704-2705, 2706-2707, 2708-2709, 2710-2711, 2712-2713, 2714-2715, 2716-2717, 2718-2719, 2720-2721, 2722-2723, 2724-2725, 2726-2727, 2728-2729, 2730-2731,

[illegible]

polynomial algorithm (A.)

02901-26-2000

6. JUNE 2. THURSDAY 1898

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CONTENTS (II)

COLLEGE YOUTH

1011

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality 1956

<u>Age Periods</u>	<u>New Cases</u>				<u>Deaths</u>				<u>Total Cases on Register</u>			
	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>		<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>		<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	16	2	2
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See also [Bibliography](#)

[illegible]

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The Water Undertakers are now the Mid-Kent Water Co., of Snodland, who have effected many improvements in the supply of water to this area. A new 8" feeder main has been laid in the St. Michaels district connected to the existing main in the centre of the village. The feeder is connected to mains in the Woodchurch area, the source of the water being from Hastingleigh.

The carrying out of improvements to the filtration plant at Goudhurst has from time to time, had the unfortunate effect of causing the supply to have a slight yellow/brown appearance due to the presence of iron, and has led to enquiries from users as to the cause. Samples taken, however, continue to be of the highest standard of bacterial purity.

The following is an analysis of water samples taken during the Year:-

	<u>Bacteriological</u>		<u>Chemical</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Results</u>
Raw Water	5	1 unsatisfactory 4 satisfactory	-	-
Treated Water	7	All very satisfactory	-	-

The unsatisfactory sample above was from a well at Ashbourne Mill, Tenterden, the premises are now, however, connected to the main supply.

Drainage. Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

Plans drawn up by Consultant Engineers to relieve the Council's Sewage Disposal Works which have become overloaded due to post-war development, have been laid before the Kent River Board for approval. The Improvements will have the effect of producing a much better effluent and dealing with a much greater volume of sewage.

A number of complaints with regard to cesspools have been dealt with.

Housing.

66 private houses and 17 Council houses were built during the year, making a total of 180 private houses and 221 Council houses erected since the last war.

There are 111 applicants on the waiting list for Council houses.

Eleven applications for Improvement Grant under the Housing Acts were approved during the year, in respect of Improvements to private properties.

Housing Statistics

- | | | |
|------|--|----|
| i. | Number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health and Housing Acts. | 49 |
| ii. | Number of Houses found to be in any respect unfit for human habitation. | 25 |
| iii. | Number of Houses found to be unfit for human habitation and incapable of repair at reasonable expense. | 12 |

WATER SUPPLY OF THE AREA

1911-1912

The Water Undertakers are now the Midland Water Co., of
 Shropshire, who have effected many improvements in the supply of
 water to this area. A new feeder main has been laid in the
 village, the feeder is connected to the existing main in the centre
 of the village. The source of the water being from Heston.

The carrying out of improvements to the filtration plant at
 Heston has from time to time had the unfortunate effect of
 causing the supply to have a slight yellow/brown appearance
 due to the presence of iron, and has led to enquiries from users
 as to the danger. Samples taken, however, continue to be of the
 highest standard of bacterial purity.

The following is an analysis of water samples taken during the

Bacteriological		Chemical	
No.	Result	No.	Result
5	Satisfactory	-	-
7	All very satisfactory	-	-

The unsatisfactory sample above was from a well at Heston
 Mill, Shropshire, the premises are now, however, connected to the
 main supply.

WATER SUPPLY AND SEWER DISPOSAL

Plans drawn up by Consultant Engineers to relieve the
 Council's Sewerage Disposal Works which have become overloaded
 due to post-war development, have been laid before the Kent
 River Board for approval. The improvements will have the effect
 of producing a much better effluent and dealing with a much
 greater volume of sewage.

A number of complaints with regard to cesspools have been
 dealt with.

HOUSING

66 private houses and 17 Council houses were built during
 the year, making a total of 83 private houses and 17 Council
 houses erected since the last war.

There are 111 applicants on the waiting list for Council houses.
 Eleven applications for Improvement Grant under the Housing
 Act were approved during the year, in respect of improvements to
 private properties.

HOUSING DEFECTS

1. Number of dwelling houses inspected for housing
 defects under the Public Health and Housing Acts.
2. Number of houses found to be in any respect unfit for
 human habitation.
3. Number of houses found to be unfit for human
 habitation and incapable of repairs at reasonable
 cost.

- (iv) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied by informal action

10

The twelve houses above referred to will be dealt with under a four-year plan in respect of which a new housing estate will be developed to take displaced persons.

4. Nursing Homes and Hospitals

The West View Hospital is regularly visited and inspected. It is managed upon most efficient lines. The Kench Hill Nursing Home has maintained its high standard in all respects.

5. Hop-Pickers Encampments.

All six camps were inspected prior to and during use, including W.C. accommodation, drying room facilities, and refuse disposal. Conditions were found to be reasonably satisfactory and huts were cleaned and/or limewashed before occupation.

6. Eradication of Vermin

A further severe case of infestation by fleas and bugs was found and dealt with.

7. Milk Supplies

There were four Registered Distributors of Milk and one Registered Dairy in the Borough. Three of the supplies are Pasteurised and one Tuberculin Tested. 9 Milk samples were taken all of which satisfied the tests.

8. Inspection of Food and Food Preparing Premises

A comprehensive inspection of all Food Preparing, and Food Handling Premises was carried out during the year under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, and attention called to many improvements needed in order to comply with the Regulations. This work is still in hand.

A number of pre-packed samples of Ice Cream were taken and satisfactorily Graded 1 and 11. There is no Ice Cream manufactured in the District for public sale.

There is one slaughterhouse in the Borough which is mainly used for casualty slaughtering. Slaughterhouse conditions are satisfactory.

Carcasses Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs.
Number killed		2	12	25	46
Number inspected	-	-	2	6	12
<u>All diseases (except tuberculosis)</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	1
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole or part carcasses or organ condemned.	-	-	-	-	-

(iv) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied by informal action

10

The twelve houses above referred to will be dealt with under a four-year plan in respect of which a new housing scheme will be developed in the Glasgow Corporation.

Glasgow Corporation and Housing

The West View Hospital is regularly visited and inspected. It is managed upon most efficient lines. The Kelvin Hill Nursing Home has maintained its high standard in all respects.

Non-Residential Buildings

All air camps were inspected prior to and during war, including W. H. accommodation, dining room facilities, and various other details. Conditions were found to be generally satisfactory and no serious defects were reported during the war.

Installation of Water

A further survey was made of installations by Glasgow and Water Board.

Milk Supplies

There were four Registered Distributors of Milk and one Registered Dairy in the Borough. Three of the suppliers are inspected and one Inspector is tested. 9 Milk samples were taken all of which satisfied the tests.

Inspection of Food and Food-Preparation Premises

A comprehensive inspection of all Food Preparation, and Food Handling Premises was carried out during the year under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, and attention called to any improvements needed in order to comply with the Regulations. This work is still in hand.

A number of one-pint samples of Ice Cream were taken and analysed. Results showed 1 and 11. There is no Ice Cream manufactured in the District for public sale.

There is one slaughterhouse in the Borough which is mainly used for animal slaughter. Slaughterhouse conditions are satisfactory.

Animals Inspected and Condition

Date.	Breed and Land	Cattle	Goats	Pigs	Dogs	Horses	Other
1955	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1956	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1957	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1958	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1959	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1960	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1961	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1962	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1963	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1964	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1965	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1966	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1967	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1968	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1969	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1970	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1971	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1972	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1973	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1974	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1975	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1976	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1977	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1978	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1979	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1980	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1981	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1982	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1983	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1984	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1985	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1986	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1987	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1988	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1989	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1990	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1991	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1992	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1993	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1994	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1995	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1996	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1997	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1998	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1999	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2000	12	12	12	12	12	12	12

The following foods were condemned as unfit for human consumption due to blown tins, deterioration, and rail transport delays in hot weather.

Tinned goods	32 lbs. 4 ozs.
Tinned milk	2 pints
Cooked meats and sausages	10 lbs.
Imported fresh meat	1 cwt. 3 qrts. 10 lbs.

The rather large quantity of fresh meat above was received upon the retailers' premises in a deteriorated condition, due to delays in handling as mentioned above.

Sanitary Inspection of the District.

Details of Inspection work carried out:-

	<u>No. of Visits</u>
Hop-Pickers Encampments	12
Bakehouses	2
Slaughterhouses	1
Other Food Preparing Establishments	66
Milk Samples	9
Ice Cream Samples	12
Factories	12
Sanitary Conveniences	12
Keeping of Animals	3
Sanitary Accommodation	18
Drainage	30
Cesspools	4
Offensive Accumulation	2
Refuse Receptacles	40
Water Supply	12
Rodent Control	100
Infestation of Vermin	3
Infectious Diseases	2
Other visits - including New Buildings	70
Dwellings inspected for defects	49

	459

Factories Acts 1937 and 1948

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspection made by Public Health Inspectors.)

Premises	Number on Reg- ister	Inspec- tions	Number of Written Notice	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities	11	12	1	-
1. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	-	-	-	-
1. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises).	-	-	-	-

The following foods were condemned as unfit for human consumption due to blown tins, deterioration, and rail transport delays in hot weather.

Imported fresh meat	32 lbs. 4 ozs.
Cooked meats and sausages	2 pints
	10 lbs.
	1 owl. 3 pnts. 10 lbs.

The rather large quantity of fresh meat above was received upon the retailers' premises in a deteriorated condition, due to delays in handling as mentioned above.

Sanitary Inspection of the District.

Details of inspection work carried out:-

No. of Visits

49	Dwellings inspected for defects
70	Other visits - including New Buildings
2	Infectious Diseases
3	Infestation of Vermin
100	Robert Control
12	Water Supply
40	Refuse Receptacles
2	Offensive Accumulation
4	Cesspools
30	Drainage
18	Sanitary Accommodation
3	Keeping of Animals
12	Sanitary Conveniences
12	Factories
12	Ice Cream Samples
12	Milk Samples
9	Other Food Preparing Establishments
66	Slaughterhouses
1	Bakeries
12	Hop-Pickers Encampments

459

Factories Act 1937 and 1968

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspection made by Public Health Inspectors.)

Premises	Number on Reg- later	Inspec- tions	Number of Written Notice	Occupiers Present
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities	11	12	1	-
Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	-	-	-	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises).	-	-	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found.		Referred:-		Number of cases in which Prosecution were Instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
at of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
ercrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
reasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
adequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
effective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
itary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for Sexes	-	-	-	-	-
er offences against the Act	-	-	-	-	-
ot including offences relating	-	-	-	-	-
Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which process were instituted (6)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
of cleanliness (2.1)	-	-	-	-	-
crowding (2.2)	-	-	-	-	-
reasonable temperature (2.3)	-	-	-	-	-
adequate ventilation (2.4)	-	-	-	-	-
adequate drainage of floors (2.5)	-	-	-	-	-
any conveniences (2.6)	-	-	-	-	-
inadequate lighting	-	-	-	-	-
Unavoidable or defective	1	1	-	-	1
Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
offences against the Act	-	-	-	-	-
including offences relating to work)	-	-	-	-	-

Referred:-
To H.M. By H.M.
Inspector Inspector